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ALBERTA CATTLE FEEDING STUDY



CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ECONOMICS BRANCH

ALBERTA CATTLE FEEDING STUDY

(FARM FEEDLOTS)

1962 - 63

The study of beef finishing on farm feedlots was conducted by the Economics Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture in 1963. The objective was to supply detailed information on farm costs, output and management practices for this important sector of Alberta's agricultural economy.

The authors gratefully acknowledge the co-operation of the Livestock Branch and the Extension Branch of the Alberta Department of Agriculture, as well as the Alberta and Feeder Associations in the province. Farm Feedlot operators generously provided the basic information on their feeding enterprise. Robert Langer and Blanche Olson did the clerical and stenographic work.

Economics Branch
Canada Department of Agriculture
Edmonton, Alberta

FOREWORD

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SUMMARY

Summary of Findings

The average daily rate of gain per head for all feedlots in the study was 1.15 pounds. Gains were consistently higher on the medium and large size feedlots.

The gross margin averaged \$0.36 per 100 pounds of gain for the whole study.

In only three years out of a twenty-year period has the difference between feed factors there bought in November at the Calgary stockyards been more than this amount, then Choice slaughter steers.

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Feed factors decreased significantly as size of operation increased.

Feed factors were similar for all three regions but decreased

as size of operation increased.

Feed factors for feedlot operators who fed calves only and a few feeding

SUMMARY

Output, Costs and Returns

The average daily rate of gain per head for all feedlots in the study was 1.79 pounds. Gains were consistently higher on the medium and large size feedlots.

The price margin averaged \$0.36 per 100 pounds of gain for the whole sample. In only three years out of a recent twenty-year period has the difference between Good feeder steers bought in November at the Calgary stockyards been lower by not more than this amount, than Choice slaughter steers sold the following May.

The average cost of all feed and straw used was \$19.77 per 100 pounds of gain. Although rations varied considerably between regions, feed costs were quite similar in the West-Central and Southern areas but somewhat higher in the East-Central area. Small and medium size feeders had nearly the same feed costs while large operators had approximately a \$2.00 per cwt. advantage over the other two groups. Of all costs, feed costs varied the least from one feedlot to the next; the coefficient of variation was 25 per cent.

The price of feed did not vary significantly with size of operation.

Direct expenses other than feed averaged \$3.90 per 100 pounds of gain. Building and machinery expense was \$3.40 on the same basis. Both of these expense categories decreased significantly as size of operation increased.

Labor requirements were similar for all three regions but decreased markedly as the size of operation increased.

There were a few feedlot operators who fed calves only and a few feeding

long yearlings only. These two groups show that it is significantly less costly to put a few hundred pounds of gain on calves as compared to long yearlings. The total cost of feed for these operations was \$15.17 and \$20.12 respectively.

Production Practices

The farm feedlot operators in the study purchased approximately one-half of the feeder animals directly from the rancher or farmer and one-half were bought through commission firms. More than 80 per cent of sales were made direct to packing plants. Large feedlot operators tended to buy feeder cattle throughout the year while small operators purchased feeders mainly in the fall. The large feedlot operators sold a relatively constant number of finished cattle each month as compared to the small operators.

Less than ten per cent of the roughage used was purchased by the operators but nearly 40 per cent of the grain fed was purchased.

The average feeding experience of operators was 14 years. Years of feeding experience increased with size of operation.

In conclusion, it should be emphasized that this is an enterprise study and for only one twelve-month period. The study does not show the total effect of the beef feeding enterprise on the net returns to the whole farm business. A portion of the joint costs of the whole farm business were allocated to the beef feeding enterprise. The twelve-month record year happened to be a period when the price margin was relatively low and this affected profits of the beef feeding enterprise to a significant extent.

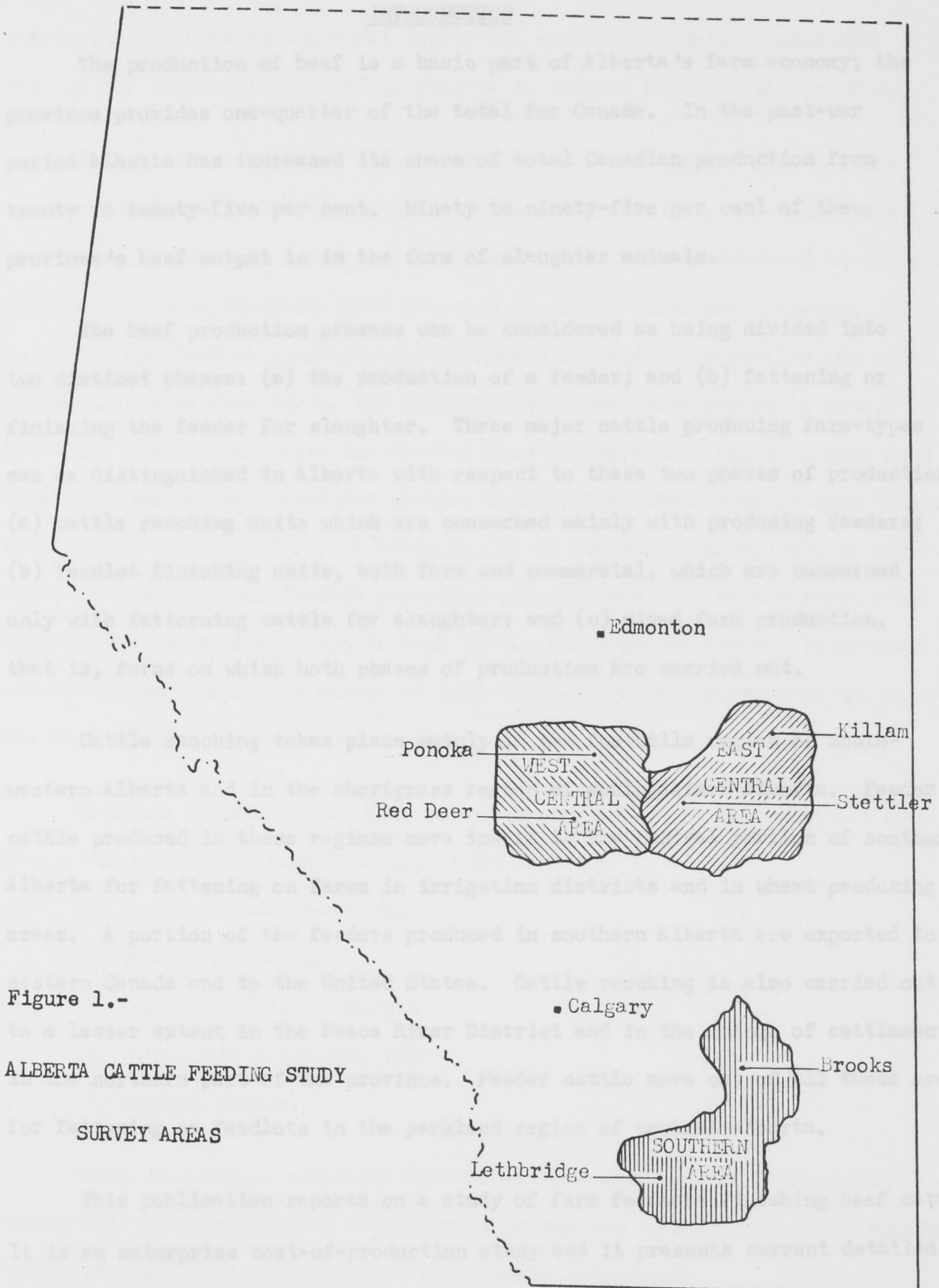


Figure 1.-

ALBERTA CATTLE FEEDING STUDY

SURVEY AREAS

INTRODUCTION

The production of beef is a basic part of Alberta's farm economy; the province provides one-quarter of the total for Canada. In the post-war period Alberta has increased its share of total Canadian production from twenty to twenty-five per cent. Ninety to ninety-five per cent of the province's beef output is in the form of slaughter animals.

The beef production process can be considered as being divided into two distinct phases: (a) the production of a feeder; and (b) fattening or finishing the feeder for slaughter. Three major cattle producing farm-types can be distinguished in Alberta with respect to these two phases of production: (a) cattle ranching units which are concerned mainly with producing feeders; (b) feedlot finishing units, both farm and commercial, which are concerned only with fattening cattle for slaughter; and (c) mixed farm production, that is, farms on which both phases of production are carried out.

Cattle ranching takes place mainly in the foothills region of southwestern Alberta and in the shortgrass region of southeastern Alberta. Feeder cattle produced in these regions move inward to the central portion of southern Alberta for fattening on farms in irrigation districts and in wheat producing areas. A portion of the feeders produced in southern Alberta are exported to eastern Canada and to the United States. Cattle ranching is also carried out to a lesser extent in the Peace River District and in the fringe of settlement in the northern part of the province. Feeder cattle move out of all these areas for fattening on feedlots in the parkland region of central Alberta.

This publication reports on a study of farm feedlots finishing beef cattle. It is an enterprise cost-of-production study and it presents current detailed

information on both the physical inputs and outputs and dollar costs and returns for different sizes of operations in several areas of the province.

The procedure followed was to compile a partial list of farm feedlot operators (about 1,500) from information supplied from many sources. This list revealed that the feeding of purchased cattle was concentrated in certain districts. Three districts were selected as survey areas and these are shown in Figure 1. Feedlot operators who purchased at least seventy-five per cent of the cattle on feed during the 1962-63 record year were ranked by size. Operators feeding less than twenty-five head and more than eight hundred head were excluded and the remainder divided equally into three size groups. These size groups were: (a) 25 to 80 head; (b) 81 to 180 head; and (c) 181 to 800 head. A sample of ten feedlot operators was selected on a random basis from each of the three size groups in each of the three survey areas. Interviews were conducted during the summer of 1963 and information obtained on the feedlot business for the twelve-month period, July 1, 1962 to July 1, 1963.

Detailed information in this report is presented for each area and each size group under five main headings as follows:

- (1) Cattle numbers and weights;
- (2) Costs and returns;
- (3) Capital and labor returns;
- (4) Management practices; and
- (5) Average prices.

Notes on interpretation of the tabular data are appended. The input-output data are presented so that current prices can be substituted and applied to the physical data and new costs and returns calculated.

NOTES ON TABLES

The following are notes on interpretation of tabular information in Tables 1 to 30. The paragraph numbers of the notes are references to corresponding line numbers in the tables.

Cattle Numbers and Weights (Tables 1, 6, 11, 16, 21 and 26)

The averages in these tables are group averages; each animal in the whole group carries equal weight.

1. This figure includes all cattle which were on feed at the beginning of the record year plus all additions to the feedlot during the next twelve months.

2. The length of time which "opening inventory" cattle and "closing inventory" cattle were fed within the record year (July, 1962 to July, 1963) are included in this figure. Generally, the larger the opening and closing inventories are, relative to sales, the smaller will be this figure compared with the average length of the full feeding period.

3. This is the average number of head lost per feedlot.

4. The average purchase weight is arrived at by dividing the total weight of purchases in the group by the total number purchased. Low average purchase weights in a particular group can be due to a larger percentage of calves among the feeder cattle purchased.

5. The average sale weight is the total weight of sales for the group divided by the total number sold.

6. This figure is the difference between average sale weight and average purchase weight.

7. Included in this figure are the weights of cattle at purchase or entry to the feedlot and the weight of opening inventory cattle.

8. This is the average weight of cattle sold during the year and those in the closing inventory.

9. The difference between the average outgoing weight (line 8) and the average incoming weight (line 7).

10. This figure is the difference between average incoming weight and average outgoing weight of all cattle produced per feedlot during the record year.

11. The average gain per head per day is calculated by dividing the net production of beef (line 10) by the number of incoming cattle and the average length of time which they remained on feed.

Costs and Returns (Tables 2, 7, 12, 17, 22 and 27)

In this and the following tables the average figures from each feedlot carry equal weight in the group averages.

Feed and Bedding Used

1. Included in this item are wheat, oats, barley, beet pulp, and screenings. Supplements are not included here except in a few cases where they could not be separated.

4. Ensilage weights have been converted to a dry feed basis to facilitate comparison with other roughages.

5. Straw used for feed is the main item here with other roughages such as pea vines and beet tops also included.

6. Protein supplements, mineral supplements, salt, Vitamin A, stilbestrol, and antibiotics are included in this item. In a few cases if a prepared feed was fed, it was included with the grain and other concentrates.

7. The pasture cost is based on the operator's estimate of his pasture value per Animal-Unit-Month and the number of Animal-Unit-Months of pasture used.

8. The total of lines 1 to 7 provides the total feeds fed.

9. Since it was not always possible to obtain a precise breakdown between straw which was used for feed and straw which was used for bedding, this figure is based on a number of estimates of the breakdown.

Prices and Returns

11. This is the price at the point of purchase and the opening inventory valuation. There are no buying costs included in this figure.

12. This price is the average gross selling price or the price at which the sale takes place before any selling costs are deducted, and the closing inventory valuation. In both this value and the previous values the inventory values were determined by deducting selling costs from the estimated market value of partly finished animals.

13. The price margin in this case is the average outgoing price (line 12) minus the average incoming price (line 11).

14. Cwt. of gross output multiplied by the price margin, then divided by cwt. of net beef produced.

15. The average value of beef production is the value of the weight gain (the value increase from feeding) divided by the weight increase from feeding.

16. The average return over feed cost is the value of beef production (line 15) minus the value of feed and bedding used (line 10).

17. and 18. Included in this item are yardage, commission, transit insurance, hired trucking costs, and miscellaneous fees.

19. The wage expense is based on the operator's estimate of the percentage of his total hired labor expense which was devoted to the feedlot enterprise.

20. Only those loans for which the cattle were offered as security are included in this item.

21. Included are cattle sprays, vaccines, medicines, veterinary fees,

insurance, custom grinding and mixing, other custom work, and a portion of the telephone and electric power expense.

22. This is the total of buying costs, selling costs, wages, interest, and other miscellaneous expenses (lines 17 to 21). These are largely the variable costs.

23. The building and improvement expense is the operator's estimate of the feedlot share of the repair and depreciation expense of buildings, corrals, and other improvements which were used in this enterprise.

24. The machinery and equipment expense is the operator's estimate of the feedlot portion of the repair and depreciation expenses on machinery and equipment which was used in this enterprise. Cropping machinery was not included.

25. The total building and machinery expenses (lines 23 and 24) are costs which are largely fixed. Interest on investment is not included as an expense in these items.

26. Total non-feed expenses include all expenses except feed and bedding (lines 22 and 25).

27. Total expenses (line 10 plus 26).

28. This figure is the value of manure which was applied to the land during the record year. Piled manure was given no credit.

29. The return to the operator's labor and capital is the value of net beef production plus the value of manure used minus total expenses (lines 15 plus 28 minus 27).

Capital and Labor Returns (Tables 3, 8, 13, 18, 23 and 28)

1. The present value of buildings and improvements used by the feedlot enterprise was calculated by multiplying the current replacement cost by the

estimated remaining useful life of the buildings and dividing by the total useful life (age plus remaining useful life.)

2. This is the feedlot portion of the present value of machinery and equipment used in the feedlot. The basis for the breakdown between feedlot and other farm use is the same as that used in determining the machinery expense (line 24, Costs and Returns).

3. The capital in feeder cattle as shown here is the incoming value of the cattle multiplied by the average number of days the cattle were on feed and divided by 365. This provides a figure in dollar-years.

4. The feeder cattle loans figure is the amount of money borrowed specifically to feed cattle multiplied by the fraction of the year for which it was outstanding. This figure is also in dollar-years.

5. The operator's capital in feeder cattle is simply the incoming value of the cattle minus feeder cattle loans (line 3 minus line 4).

6. The operator's capital in the feeder enterprise is arrived at by summing his capital in buildings, machinery, and net capital in feeder cattle. Loans against machinery or buildings have been ignored. Also the capital required for feed has been excluded.

7. This is the total capital in the feeder enterprise (line 6 above) times six per cent. Six per cent was used because it is the usual bank rate on secured loans.

8. The return to labor and capital (line 29, Costs and Returns) minus the return to operator's capital (line 7 above) provides the return to the operator's labor and management.

9. All labor used in the feedlot enterprise is included here, that is, hired, family and operator's labor.

10. All labor was valued at \$1.00 per hour. This approximates the average feedlot wage as well as the average farm wage in the province as a whole.

11. The wage expense (line 19, Costs and Returns) is deducted from the value of the total labor input (line 10, above) to provide the value of the operator's labor.

12. The value of the operator's labor (line 11, above) is subtracted from the return to the operator's labor and management (line 8, above) to give this return to management.

13. This figure is the percentage of the operator's actual working time which was spent in connection with the feedlot. It is not the percentage of available working time spent there although the two may not vary widely.

14. The total farm capital figure is all farm assets minus all farm liabilities.

Management Practices (Tables 4, 9, 14, 19, 24 and 29)

Cattle Purchases

1. This is the percentage of feeder cattle in the group which were purchased directly or indirectly from a farmer or rancher. An example of an indirect purchase would be one made through a local auction market. Cattle purchased from another feedlot are also shown here.

2. Included in this item are all purchases from cattle drovers and dealers.

3. This is the percentage of feeder cattle for the group as a whole which were purchased through livestock commission firms.

Cattle Sales

4. Cattle shipped directly to a packing plant as a percentage of total

sales for the group is shown by this figure.

5. This is the percentage of sales which go through public auction on the feeder's own account.

6. These sales through a commission firm may or may not go through the public auction.

7. Included here are feeders who have contractual arrangements for buying, selling or feeding. Most contracts are with ranchers, commission firms, and packing houses.

8. and 9. These are the percentages of feeders who reported using these items at some time during the record year. It is quite possible that some operators who were using prepared feed containing Vitamin A did not realize that it was being fed and therefore did not mention it.

10. The total capacity was converted to the number of yearling cattle which the feedlot would handle at any one time. The capacity per year would depend also upon the rate of turnover.

12. and 13. The percentage of grain and the percentage of hay and straw purchased are averages for the group as a whole.

14. to 18. The percentage breakdown of concentrates is by weight for the group as a whole.

Average Prices (Tables 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30)

All prices are simple averages of each operator's average value or price. It will be noted that legume hay is valued lower than non-legume hay in the East-Central area. This is because only a small number of operators fed legume hay in this area and it happened to be of poor quality.

Wages per month do not include the value of room and board or the value of housing provided for hired labor.

The value of manure is based largely on the feeder's estimate of its value after being spread. The cost of spreading it is deducted as a feedlot expense, through machinery expense or custom work expense.

Figure 1 outlines the survey areas of this study. Figures 2 to 7 show the breakdown of incoming cattle between opening inventory and purchases by months and the breakdown of outgoing cattle between closing inventory and sales by months. The black line for any month indicates the purchases for that period while the grey line indicates sales. For any month the difference between the two represents the amount of increase or decrease in inventory which occurred during that month. It is possible from these graphs to see how inventories as well as purchases and sales varied throughout the record year. It will be noted that in nearly all groups closing inventories were larger than opening inventories. A comparison of Figure 7 with Figure 8 will show that the smaller marketings of the first half of the record year are associated with the highest prices of the year while the larger marketings of the second half of the year are during a period of lower prices. A further comparison will reveal that most of the feeder cattle were purchased during months when feeder cattle prices were high relative to the average for the record year.

Table 1.- Cattle Numbers and Weights by Size of Feedlot, East Central Area, Alberta, 1962-63

	SMALL	MEDIUM	LARGE
1. Number of cattle bought, raised, and opening inventory	62	199	381
2. Average time above cattle remained on farm (days)	174	114	141
3. Average death losses (number)	0.6	3.1	2.7
4. Average weight of cattle purchased	630	734	647
5. Average weight of cattle sold	948	1,044	1,002
6. Average sale weight less average purchase weight	318	310	355
7. Average incoming weight of purchases and opening inventory	632	752	655
8. Average outgoing weight of sales and closing inventory	941	983	938
9. Average outgoing less incoming weight	309	231	283
10. Average net weight of beef produced per feedlot (lbs.)	18,743	42,844	105,267
11. Average gain per head per day	1.74	1.89	1.96
12. Number of feedlots in each group	10	9	9

Table 2.- Costs and Returns by Size of Feedlot, East Central Area,
Alberta, 1962-63

	: SMALL :		: MEDIUM :		: LARGE :	
	:pounds	:dollars	:pounds	:dollars	:pounds	:dollars
	:per lb.	:per cwt.:	:per lb.:	:per cwt.:	:per lb.:	:per cwt.:
	: gain	: gain	: gain	: gain	: gain	: gain
<u>Feed and Bedding Used</u>						
1. Grain and other concentrates	8.22	15.19	9.50	18.14	6.33	11.99
2. Legume or mixed legume hay	0.49	0.47			0.47	0.45
3. Other hay	0.43	0.32	0.37	0.28	0.58	0.44
4. Ensilage (dry basis)						
5. Straw for feed and other roughages	1.26	0.53	0.82	0.43	2.61	1.30
6. Other feed supplements and additives	0.44	2.48	0.34	2.54	0.22	1.64
7. Pasture		0.31		0.43		0.97
8. All feeds fed		19.29		21.81		16.79
9. Straw for bedding		1.22		0.83		1.00
10. All feeds fed and bedding		20.51		22.64		17.79
<u>Prices and Returns (\$/cwt.)</u>						
11. Av. price paid for feeders inc. opening inventory value		22.47		23.20		23.58
12. Av. price received inc. closing inventory value		22.00		23.64		23.54
13. Average price margin		-0.47		0.44		-0.04
14. "Gain" from margin expressed as return on net beef production		-1.38		1.96		-0.43
15. Average value of net beef production		21.09		25.16		23.15
16. Average return over feed cost		0.58		2.52		5.36
<u>Non-Feed Expenses (\$/cwt.)</u>						
17. Buying costs inc. trucking		0.84		0.95		0.25
18. Selling costs inc. trucking		1.48		1.33		0.65
19. Wages		0.97		0.15		0.53
20. Interest on loans		1.28		1.10		0.58
21. Other miscellaneous expenses		1.22		0.95		0.83
22. Total of above non-feed expenses		5.79		4.48		2.85
23. Building and improvement expense		1.49		0.66		0.63
24. Machinery and equipment expense		3.12		2.64		1.67
25. Total building and machinery expense		4.61		3.30		2.30
26. Total non-feed expenses		10.40		7.78		5.15
27. Total expenses		30.91		30.42		22.93
28. Return from manure		0.86		0.55		0.22
29. Return to operator's labor and capital		-8.96		-4.70		0.43

Table 3.- Capital and Labor Returns by Size of Feedlot, East Central Area, Alberta, 1962-63

	SMALL		MEDIUM		LARGE	
	per	dollars	per	dollars	per	dollars
	feedlot	per cwt.	feedlot	per cwt.	feedlot	per cwt.
	1/	gain	1/	gain	1/	gain
1. Feedlot portion of capital in bldgs. & improvements	982		2,018		2,998	
2. Feedlot portion of capital in machinery & equipment	1,594		4,380		5,483	
3. Capital in feeder cattle (incoming value)	4,128		10,634		22,659	
4. Feeder cattle loans	4,039		6,754		8,958	
5. Operator's equity in feeder cattle	89		3,880		13,701	
6. Operator's total equity in feeder enterprise	2,320	17.54	10,279	23.05	22,187	19.25
7. Interest on operator's equity at 6%	139	1.05	617	1.38	1,331	1.16
8. Return to operator's labor and management		-10.01		-6.08		-0.73
9. Hours labor (incl. hired) per cwt. beef produced	1.97		2.72		1.19	
10. Value of labor at \$1.00/hr.		1.97		2.72		1.19
11. Value of operator's labor		1.00		2.57		0.66
12. Profit to management		-11.01		-8.65		-1.39
13. Per cent of operator's working year spent on feedlot	10.0		29.0		32.0	
14. Operator's total farm capital	54,800		104,200		93,000	
Composition of Concentrates Fed						
Barley	46.5		39.3		32.3	
oats	21.9		15.4		21.6	
Wheat	31.6		25.1		23.4	
Feed Pulp						
Other			0.2		1.6	

1/ Dollars unless otherwise indicated

Table 4.- Management Practices by Size of Feedlot, East Central Area,
Alberta, 1962-63

	:	:	:	:			
	:	SMALL	:	MEDIUM	:	LARGE	:
	:		:		:		:

Cattle Purchases:

1. Per cent from farmer or rancher	11.0	28.0	62.7
2. Per cent from dealer	18.0	1.0	5.5
3. Per cent through commission firm	71.0	71.0	31.8

Cattle Sales:

4. Per cent direct to packer	87.8	86.5	75.0
5. Per cent through public auction	0.2	0.2	17.5
6. Per cent through commission firm	12.0	13.3	7.5
7. Per cent of feeders with purchase or sales contract	30.0	33.0	11.0
8. Per cent of feeders using supplemental Vitamin A	50.0	89.0	67.0
9. Per cent of feeders using Stilbestrol	20.0	22.0	22.0
10. Average capacity of feedlot (yearlings)	93	220	292
11. Average years of feeding experience	9.2	8.8	12.6
12. Per cent of grain purchased	16.4	16.6	23.0
13. Per cent of hay and straw purchased	23.0		7.2

Composition of Concentrates Fed (Per Cent):

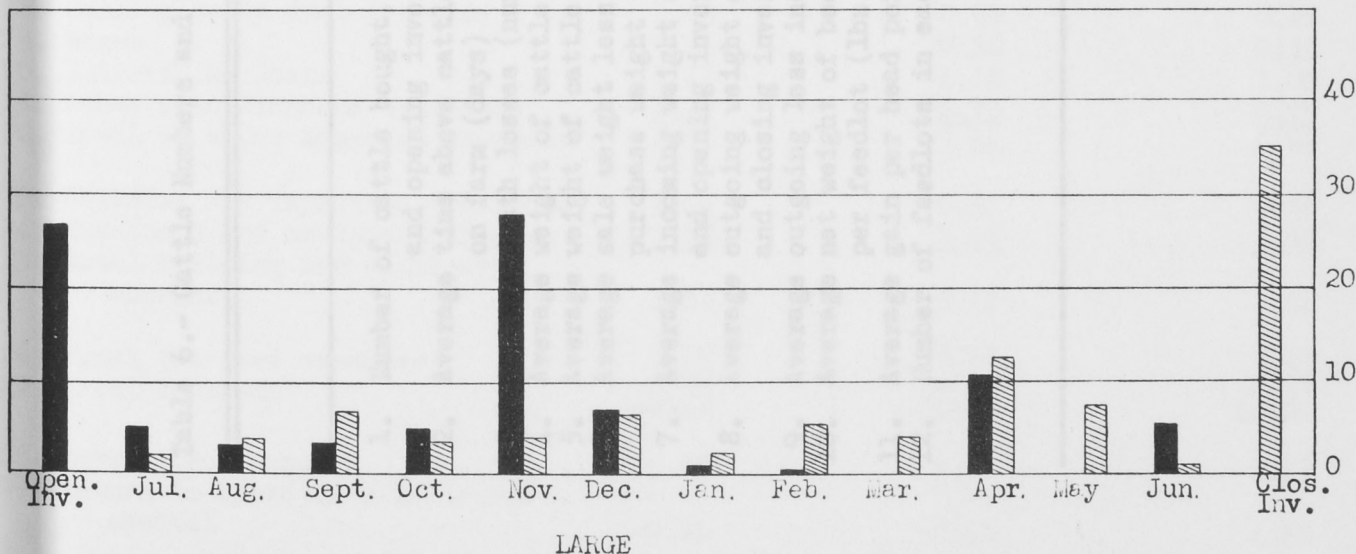
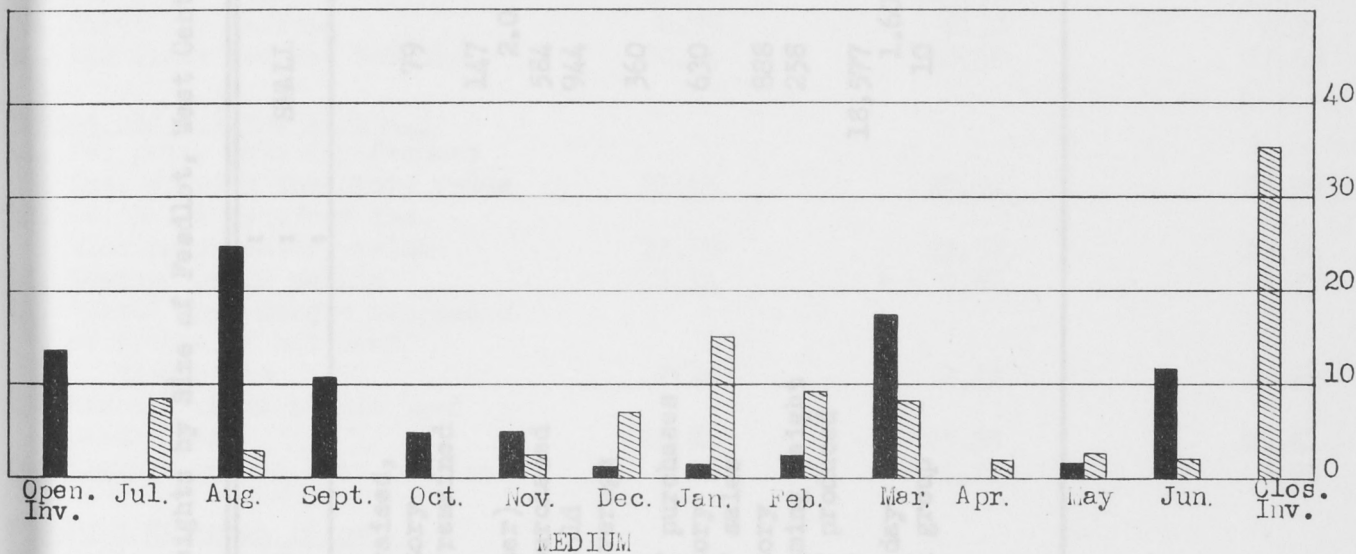
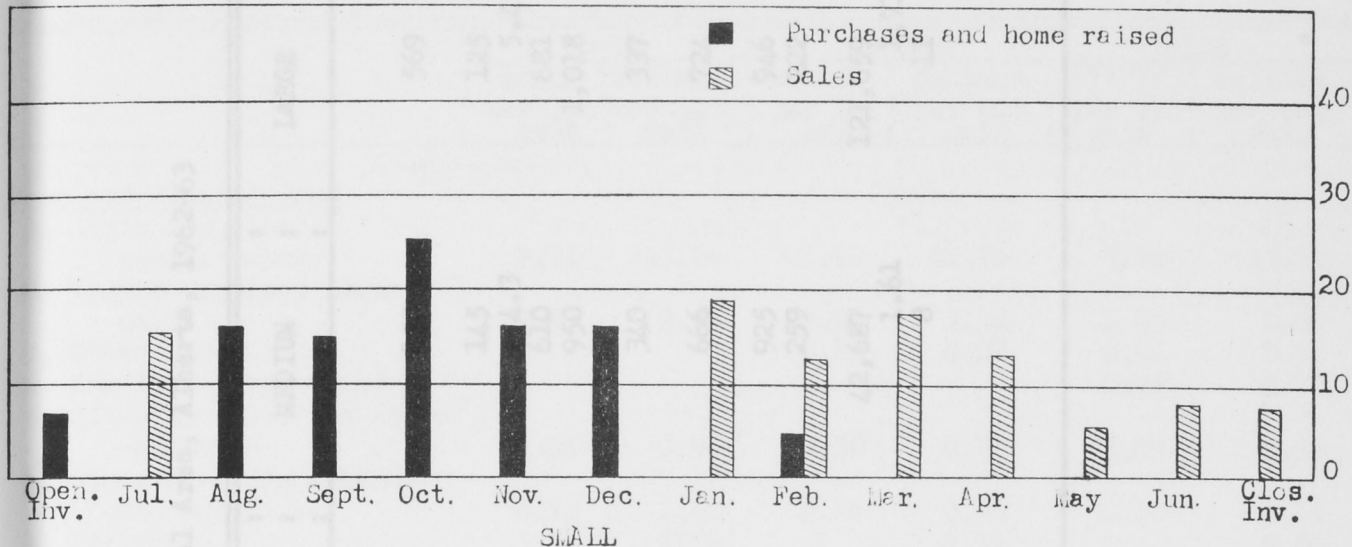
14. Barley	46.5	59.3	52.3
15. Oats	21.9	15.4	21.6
16. Wheat	31.6	25.1	23.4
17. Beet Pulp			
18. Other		0.2	1.6

Table 5.- Average Prices by Size of Feedlot, East Central Area, Alberta, 1962-63

	Unit	SMALL	MEDIUM	LARGE
1. Wheat	bu.	1.20	1.25	1.34
2. Barley	bu.	0.92	0.94	0.92
3. Oats	bu.	0.55	0.57	0.66
4. Legume or Mixed Legume Hay	ton	16.25	15.00	16.75
5. Other Hay	ton	20.00	16.00	18.33
6. Ensilage (wet basis)	ton			
7. Straw for feed	ton	8.25	8.94	8.37
8. Other Roughages	ton	15.00	20.00	22.50
9. Other Concentrates	ton			
10. Protein supplement	cwt.	5.35	5.31	5.33
11. Pasture	A.U.M.	1.63	1.58	1.94
12. Straw for bedding	ton	7.67	8.83	8.48
13. Wages	month	183.00	208.00	198.00
14. Value of manure	ton	3.20	3.83	2.75

Figure 2.- SALES, PURCHASES, AND INVENTORIES AS A PERCENTAGE OF INCOMING AND OUTGOING CATTLE

EAST CENTRAL AREA



Some records were taken from dates in July other than July 1. Therefore, the July figure may include sales or purchases from part of July, 1963 and omit those from the corresponding period of July, 1962.

Table 6.- Cattle Numbers and Weights by Size of Feedlot, West Central Area, Alberta, 1962-63

	SMALL	MEDIUM	LARGE
1. Number of cattle bought, raised, and opening inventory	79	180	569
2. Average time above cattle remained on farm (days)	147	145	125
3. Average death losses (number)	2.0	4.3	5.4
4. Average weight of cattle purchased	584	610	681
5. Average weight of cattle sold	944	950	1,018
6. Average sale weight less average purchase weight	360	340	337
7. Average incoming weight of purchases and opening inventory	630	666	724
8. Average outgoing weight of sales and closing inventory	888	925	946
9. Average outgoing less incoming weight	258	259	222
10. Average net weight of beef produced per feedlot (lbs.)	18,577	42,687	121,659
11. Average gain per head per day	1.60	1.61	1.71
12. Number of feedlots in each group	10	8	11

Table 7.- Costs and Returns by Size of Feedlot, West Central Area,
Alberta, 1962-63

	SMALL		MEDIUM		LARGE	
	pounds	dollars	pounds	dollars	pounds	dollars
	per lb. gain	per cwt. gain	per lb. gain	per cwt. gain	per lb. gain	per cwt. gain
<u>Feed and Bedding Used</u>						
1. Grain and other concentrates	7.71	13.84	6.67	12.76	7.14	13.51
2. Legume or mixed legume hay	2.59	2.85	2.34	2.38	1.19	1.00
3. Other hay			0.15	0.07	0.01	0.01
4. Ensilage (dry basis)					0.73	0.78
5. Straw for feed and other roughages	1.24	0.96	0.30	0.21	1.04	0.36
6. Other feed supplements and additives	0.18	1.68	0.56	3.26	0.18	1.12
7. Pasture		0.82		1.31		0.50
8. All feeds fed		20.15		19.98		17.29
9. Straw for bedding		0.39		0.52		0.39
10. All feeds fed and bedding		20.54		20.50		17.68
<u>Prices and Returns (\$/cwt.)</u>						
11. Av. price paid for feeders inc. opening inventory value		21.65		22.91		22.99
12. Av. price received inc. closing inventory value		23.78		23.52		23.76
13. Average price margin		2.14		0.61		0.77
14. "Gain" from margin expressed as return on net beef production		7.26		2.41		3.62
15. Average value of net beef production		28.91		25.33		26.61
16. Average return over feed cost		8.36		4.83		8.93
<u>Non-Feed Expenses (\$/cwt.)</u>						
17. Buying costs inc. trucking		0.84		0.49		0.38
18. Selling costs inc. trucking		1.04		0.82		0.47
19. Wages		0.25		0.38		0.35
20. Interest on loans		1.15		1.12		1.00
21. Other miscellaneous expenses		<u>1.23</u>		<u>0.73</u>		<u>0.79</u>
22. Total of above non-feed expenses		4.51		3.54		2.99
23. Building and improvement expense		1.02		0.84		0.56
24. Machinery and equipment expense		<u>3.28</u>		<u>2.63</u>		<u>1.98</u>
25. Total building and machinery expense		4.31		3.47		2.54
26. Total non-feed expenses		<u>8.82</u>		<u>7.01</u>		<u>5.53</u>
27. Total expenses		<u>29.35</u>		<u>27.51</u>		<u>23.21</u>
28. Return from manure		0.23		1.57		1.13
29. Return to operator's labor and capital		-0.21		-0.61		4.53

Table 8.- Capital and Labor Returns by Size of Feedlot, West Central Area, Alberta, 1962-63

	SMALL		MEDIUM		LARGE	
	per	dollars	per	dollars	per	dollars
	feedlot	per cwt.	feedlot	per cwt.	feedlot	per cwt.
	1/	gain	1/	gain	1/	gain
1. Feedlot portion of capital in bldgs. & improvements	922		1,809		3,845	
2. Feedlot portion of capital in machinery & equipment	1,872		3,956		8,104	
3. Capital in feeder cattle (incoming value)	4,360		11,732		31,378	
4. Feeder cattle loans	3,237		7,506		19,172	
5. Operator's equity in feeder cattle	1,123		4,226		12,206	
6. Operator's total equity in feeder enterprise	3,918	21.34	9,992	22.88	23,882	19.82
7. Interest on operator's equity at 6%	237	1.22	600	1.37	1,351	1.15
8. Return to operator's labor and management		-1.44		-1.98		3.38
9. Hours labor (incl. hired) per cwt. beef produced	3.46		2.00		1.02	
10. Value of labor at \$1.00/hr.		3.46		2.00		1.02
11. Value of operator's labor		3.21		1.62		0.67
12. Profit to management		-4.65		-3.60		2.71
13. Per cent of operator's working year spent on feedlot	23.0		32.0		51.0	
14. Operator's total farm capital	63,300		69,200		86,800	

1/ Dollars unless otherwise indicated

Table 9.- Management Practices by Size of Feedlot, West Central Area,
Alberta, 1962-63

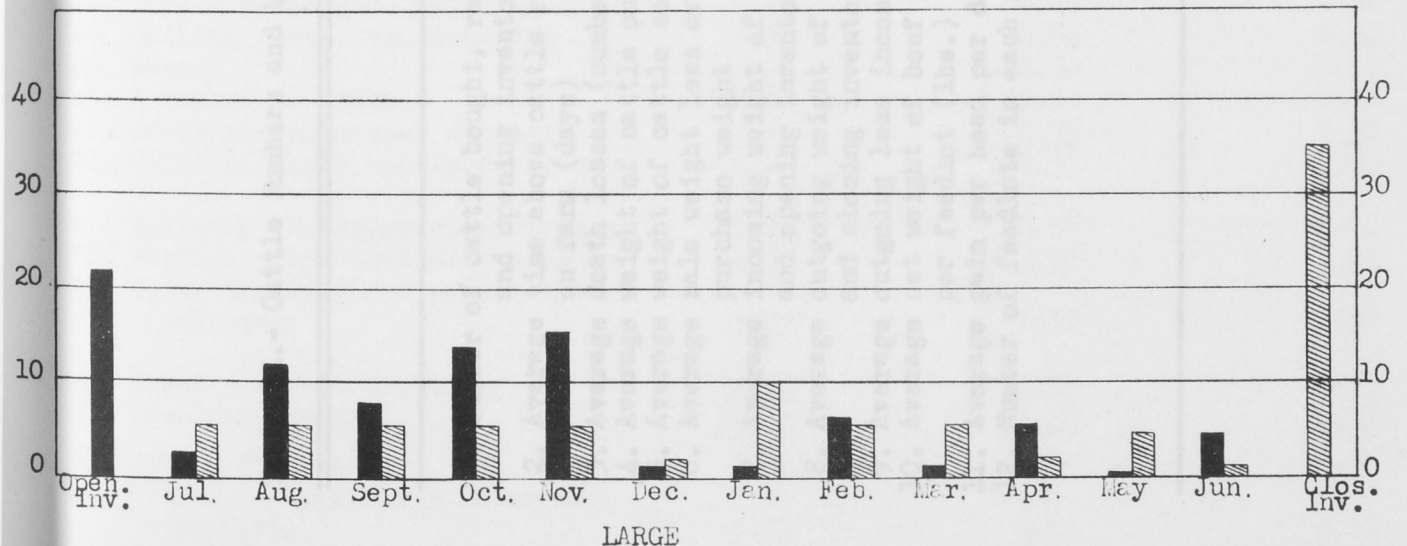
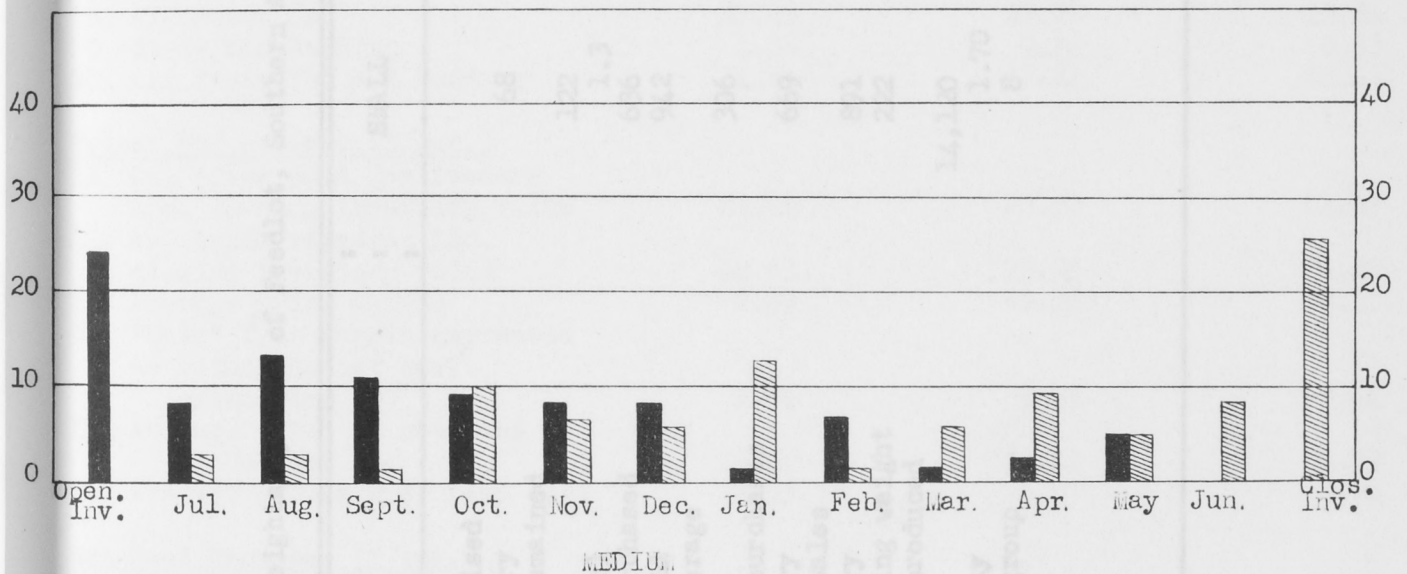
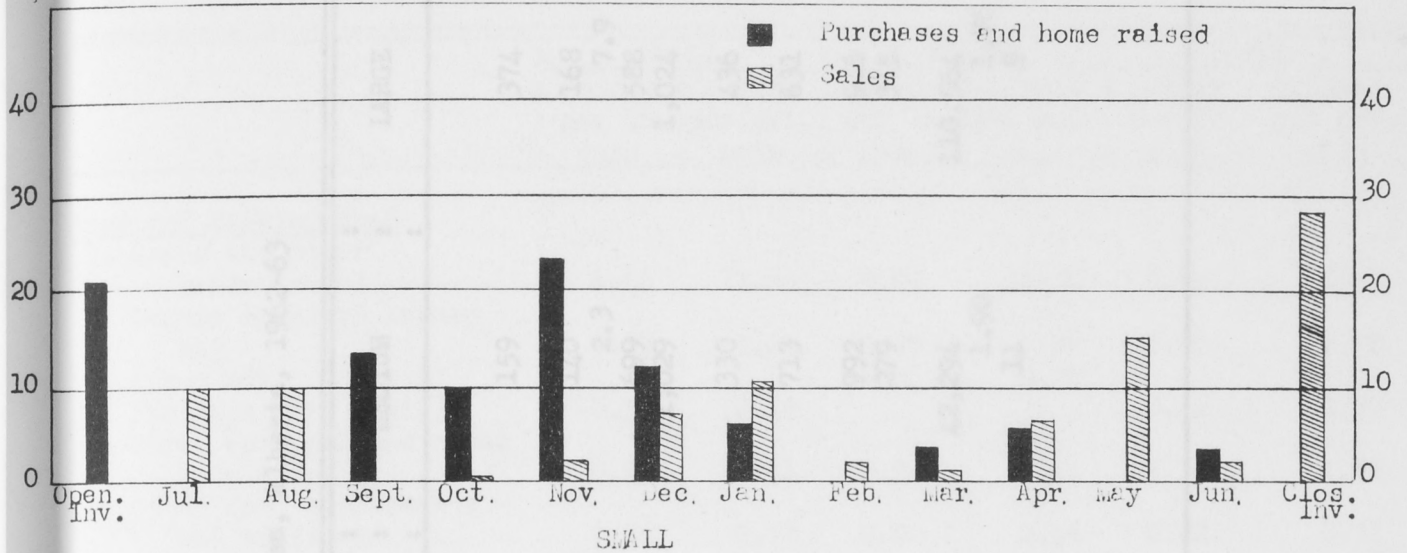
	:	:	:
	SMALL	MEDIUM	LARGE
<u>Cattle Purchases:</u>			
1. Per cent from farmer or rancher	40.4	55.7	31.0
2. Per cent from dealer		10.8	4.0
3. Per cent through commission firm	59.6	33.5	65.0
<u>Cattle Sales:</u>			
4. Per cent direct to packer	85.9	76.9	98.7
5. Per cent through public auction	11.6	12.8	0.3
6. Per cent through commission firm	2.5	10.3	
7. Per cent of feeders with purchase or sales contract	30.0	25.0	9.0
8. Per cent of feeders using supplemental Vitamin A	50.0	50.0	36.0
9. Per cent of feeders using Stilbestrol	40.0	38.0	27.0
10. Average capacity of feedlot (yearlings)	155	154	495
11. Average years of feeding experience	11.0	17.9	20.7
12. Per cent of grain purchased	8.1	22.2	52.5
13. Per cent of hay and straw purchased	5.9	5.2	8.2
<u>Composition of Concentrates Fed (Per Cent):</u>			
14. Barley	75.1	79.6	80.0
15. Oats	12.6	15.7	18.0
16. Wheat	12.3	4.7	1.3
17. Beet Pulp			0.7
18. Other			

Table 10.- Average Prices by Size of Feedlot, West Central Area, Alberta, 1962-63

	Unit	SMALL	MEDIUM	LARGE
1. Wheat	bu.	1.05	1.13	0.98
2. Barley	bu.	0.87	0.93	0.92
3. Oats	bu.	0.56	0.67	0.57
4. Legume or Mixed Legume Hay	ton	21.37	20.33	17.56
5. Other Hay	ton	15.00	20.00	18.00
6. Ensilage (wet basis)	ton	17.00		8.80
7. Straw for feed	ton	10.00	8.00	6.17
8. Other Roughages	ton	16.00	16.00	12.00
9. Other Concentrates	ton			60.00
10. Protein supplement	cwt.	4.70	5.32	5.77
11. Pasture	A.U.M.	2.30	2.37	1.70
12. Straw for bedding	ton	8.43	11.00	6.05
13. Wages	month	150.00	155.00	228.00
14. Value of manure	ton	2.50	3.25	3.50

Figure 3.- SALES, PURCHASES, AND INVENTORIES AS A PERCENTAGE OF 1 COMING AND OUTGOING CATTLE

WEST CENTRAL AREA



Some records were taken from dates in July other than July 1. Therefore, the July figure may include sales or purchases from part of July, 1963 and omit those from the corresponding period of July, 1962.

Table 11.- Cattle Numbers and Weights by Size of Feedlot, Southern Area, Alberta, 1962-63

	SMALL	MEDIUM	LARGE
1. Number of cattle bought, raised and opening inventory	68	159	374
2. Average time above cattle remained on farm (days)	122	140	168
3. Average death losses (number)	1.3	2.3	7.9
4. Average weight of cattle purchased	636	699	588
5. Average weight of cattle sold	942	1,029	1,024
6. Average sale weight less average purchase weight	306	330	436
7. Average incoming weight of purchases and opening inventory	669	713	631
8. Average outgoing weight of sales and closing inventory	891	992	946
9. Average outgoing less incoming weight	222	279	315
10. Average net weight of beef produced per feedlot (lbs.)	14,120	42,294	110,564
11. Average gain per head per day	1.70	1.90	1.76
12. Number of feedlots in each group	8	11	8

Table 12.- Costs and Returns by Size of Feedlot, Southern Area,
Alberta, 1962-63

	SMALL		MEDIUM		LARGE	
	pounds	dollars	pounds	dollars	pounds	dollars
	per lb.	per cwt.	per lb.	per cwt.	per lb.	per cwt.
	gain	gain	gain	gain	gain	gain
<u>Feed and Bedding Used</u>						
1. Grain and other concentrates	6.66	13.60	7.01	14.36	5.77	11.69
2. Legume or mixed legume hay	5.39	5.64	1.97	1.96	3.90	3.72
3. Other hay			0.24	0.26		
4. Ensilage (dry basis)	0.33	0.15			0.42	0.59
5. Straw for feed and other roughages	0.02	0.01	0.94	0.44	1.36	1.72
6. Other feed supplements and additives	0.16	0.72	0.02	0.46	0.02	0.71
7. Pasture		0.12		0.24		0.39
8. All feeds fed		20.25		17.73		18.81
9. Straw for bedding		1.36		0.44		0.63
10. All feeds fed and bedding		21.61		18.17		19.44
<u>Prices and Returns (\$/cwt.)</u>						
11. Av. price paid for feeders inc. opening inventory value		22.44		23.37		24.63
12. Av. price received inc. closing inventory value		22.53		23.35		24.10
13. Average price margin		0.09		-0.02		-0.53
14. "Gain" from margin expressed as return on net beef production		1.51		0.07		-0.44
15. Average value of net beef production		23.94		23.44		24.19
16. Average return over feed cost		2.33		5.27		4.76
<u>Non-Feed Expenses (\$/cwt.)</u>						
17. Buying costs inc. trucking		0.21		0.62		0.50
18. Selling costs inc. trucking		1.50		0.63		0.53
19. Wages				0.36		0.58
20. Interest on loans		1.43		1.22		0.78
21. Other miscellaneous expenses		1.74		0.70		0.57
22. Total of above non-feed expenses		4.88		3.53		2.96
23. Building and improvement expense		1.59		0.67		0.68
24. Machinery and equipment expense		4.06		2.03		1.70
25. Total building and machinery expense		5.65		2.70		2.38
26. Total non-feed expenses		10.53		6.23		5.33
27. Total expenses		32.14		24.40		24.77
28. Return from manure		2.95		1.38		0.98
29. Return to operator's labor and capital		-5.25		0.42		0.40

Table 13.- Capital and Labor Returns by Size of Feedlot, Southern Area,
Alberta, 1962-63

	SMALL		MEDIUM		LARGE	
	per	dollars	per	dollars	per	dollars
	feedlot	per cwt.	feedlot	per cwt.	feedlot	per cwt.
	<u>1/</u>	gain	<u>1/</u>	gain	<u>1/</u>	gain
1. Feedlot portion of capital in bldgs. & improvements	884		1,504		3,166	
2. Feedlot portion of capital in machinery & equipment	1,838		2,982		4,869	
3. Capital in feeder cattle (incoming value)	3,305		10,085		25,870	
4. Feeder cattle loans	3,607		8,504		12,216	
5. Operator's equity in feeder cattle	-302		1,581		13,654	
6. Operator's total equity in feeder enterprise	2,420	23.31	6,068	14.81	21,848	18.66
7. Interest on operator's equity at 6%	145	1.40	364	0.89	1,325	1.20
8. Return to operator's labor and management		-6.64		-0.47		-0.79
9. Hours labor (incl. hired) per cwt. beef produced	4.88		1.72		1.40	
10. Value of labor at \$1.00/hr.		4.88		1.72		1.40
11. Value of operator's labor		4.88		1.26		0.82
12. Profit to management		-11.52		-1.73		-1.61
13. Per cent of operator's working year spent on feedlot	24.0		32.0		32.0	
14. Operator's total farm capital	85,200		56,900		140,900	

1/ Dollars unless otherwise indicated

Table 14.- Management Practices by Size of Feedlot, Southern Area,
Alberta, 1962-63

	:	:	:				
	:	SMALL	:	MEDIUM	:	LARGE	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Cattle Purchases:

1. Per cent from farmer or rancher	74.9	59.4	82.4
2. Per cent from dealer		2.0	
3. Per cent through commission firm	25.1	38.6	17.6

Cattle Sales:

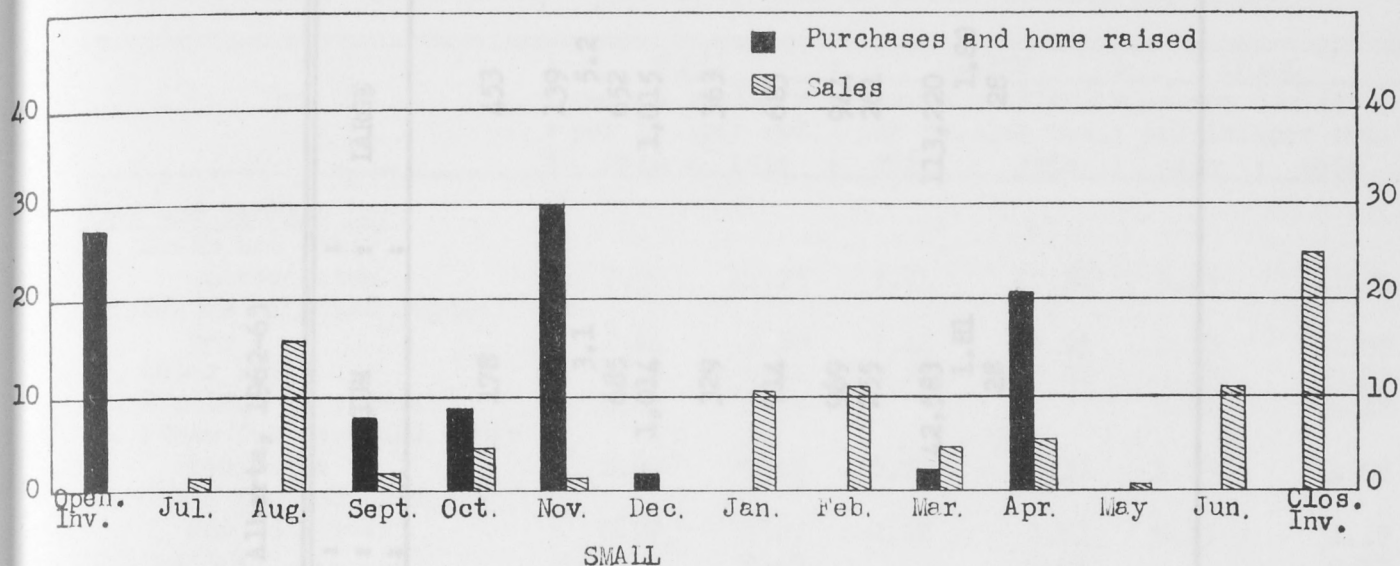
4. Per cent direct to packer	78.3	82.0	49.7
5. Per cent through public auction		0.4	2.2
6. Per cent through commission firm	21.7	17.6	48.1
7. Per cent of feeders with purchase or sales contract	38.0	18.0	13.0
8. Per cent of feeders using supplemental Vitamin A	25.0	36.0	25.0
9. Per cent of feeders using Stilbestrol	25.0	27.0	13.0
10. Average capacity of feedlot (yearlings)	122	229	396
11. Average years of feeding experience	8.3	15.4	18.8
12. Per cent of grain purchased	49.5	46.8	52.0
13. Per cent of hay and straw purchased	50.7	8.9	6.6

Composition of Concentrates Fed (Per Cent):

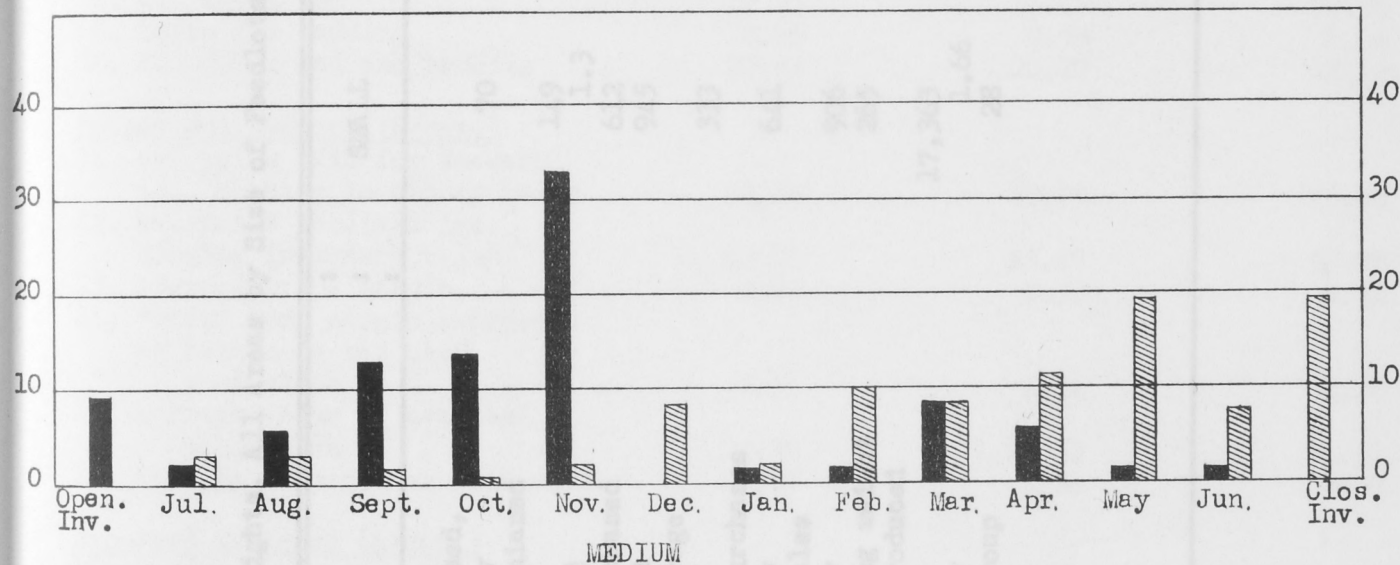
14. Barley	83.7	87.5	83.4
15. Oats	10.5	6.8	5.6
16. Wheat	5.3		
17. Beet Pulp	0.5	5.7	11.0
18. Other			

Figure 4.- SALES, PURCHASES, and INVENTORIES AS A PERCENTAGE OF INCOMING AND OUTGOING CATTLE

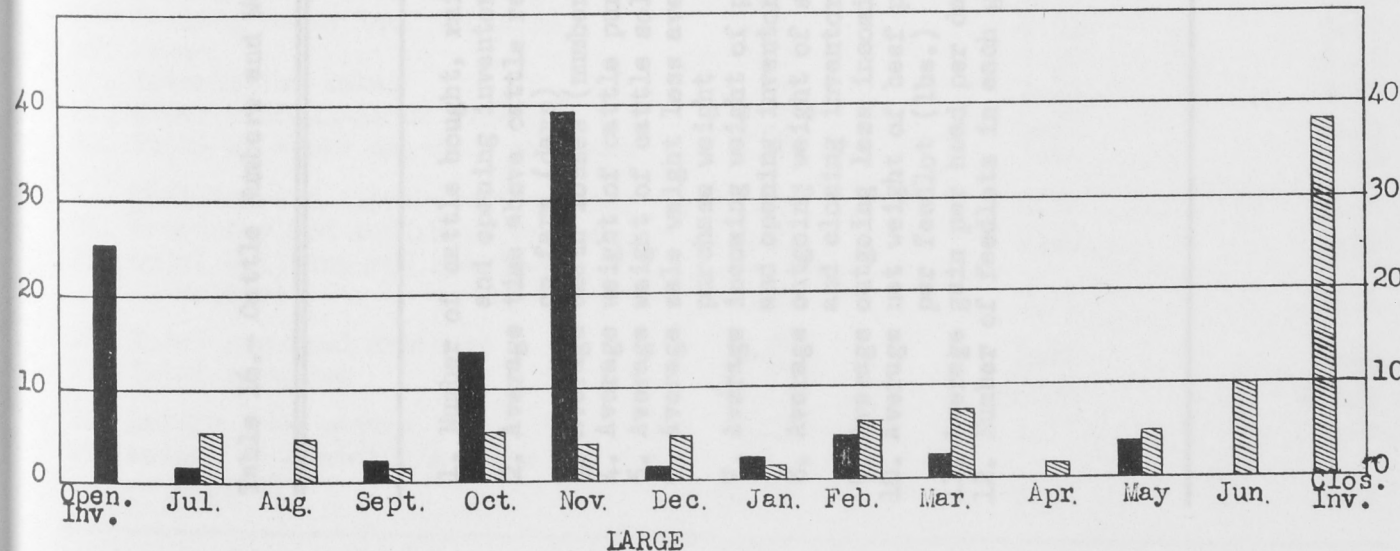
SOUTHERN



SMALL



MEDIUM



LARGE

Some records were taken from dates in July other than July 1. Therefore, the July figure may include sales or purchases from part of July, 1963 and omit those from the corresponding period of July, 1962.

Table 16.- Cattle Numbers and Weights, All Areas by Size of Feedlots, Alberta, 1962-63

	SMALL	MEDIUM	LARGE
1. Number of cattle bought, raised, and opening inventory	70	178	453
2. Average time above cattle remained on farm (days)	149	132	139
3. Average death losses (number)	1.3	3.1	5.2
4. Average weight of cattle purchased	612	685	652
5. Average weight of cattle sold	945	1,014	1,015
6. Average sale weight less average purchase weight	333	329	363
7. Average incoming weight of purchases and opening inventory	641	714	683
8. Average outgoing weight of sales and closing inventory	906	969	944
9. Average outgoing less incoming weight	265	255	261
10. Average net weight of beef produced per feedlot (lbs.)	17,363	42,583	113,220
11. Average gain per head per day	1.66	1.81	1.80
12. Number of feedlots in each group	28	28	28

Table 17.- Costs and Returns, All Areas by Size of Feedlots, Alberta, 1962-63

	SMALL		MEDIUM		LARGE	
	pounds	dollars	pounds	dollars	pounds	dollars
	per lb.	per cwt.	per lb.	per cwt.	per lb.	per cwt.
	gain	gain	gain	gain	gain	gain
<u>Feed and Bedding Used</u>						
1. Grain and other concentrates	7.59	14.25	7.71	15.12	6.49	12.50
2. Legume or mixed legume hay	2.64	2.80	1.44	1.45	1.73	1.60
3. Other hay	0.15	0.12	0.26	0.21	0.19	0.15
4. Ensilage (dry basis)	0.11	0.05			0.41	0.48
5. Straw for feed and other roughages	0.90	0.54	0.72	0.37	1.63	1.05
6. Other feed supplements and additives	0.27	1.69	0.28	1.93	0.15	1.17
7. Pasture		0.43		0.61		0.62
8. All feeds fed		19.87		19.68		17.56
9. Straw for bedding		0.96		0.59		0.66
10. All feeds fed and bedding		20.83		20.27		18.22
<u>Prices and Returns (\$/cwt.)</u>						
11. Av. price paid for feeders inc. opening inventory value		22.17		23.19		23.65
12. Av. price received inc. closing inventory value		22.79		23.49		23.79
13. Average price margin		0.62		0.31		0.14
14. "Gain" from margin expressed as return on net beef production		2.54		1.34		1.16
15. Average value of net beef production		24.70		24.53		24.81
16. Average return over feed cost		3.87		4.26		6.59
<u>Non-Feed Expenses (\$/cwt.)</u>						
17. Buying costs inc. trucking		0.66		0.69		0.37
18. Selling costs inc. trucking		1.33		0.91		0.57
19. Wages		0.43		0.30		0.48
20. Interest on loans		1.28		1.16		0.80
21. Other miscellaneous expenses		1.37		0.79		0.74
22. Total of above non-feed expenses		5.06		3.84		2.95
23. Building and improvement expense		1.35		0.72		0.62
24. Machinery and equipment expense		3.45		2.40		1.80
25. Total building and machinery expense		4.80		3.11		2.41
26. Total non-feed expenses		9.86		6.95		5.36
27. Total expenses		30.71		27.24		23.58
28. Return from manure		1.23		1.17		0.80
29. Return to operator's labor and capital		-4.77		-1.52		2.03

Table 18.- Capital and Labor Returns, All Areas by Size of Feedlots,
Alberta, 1962-63

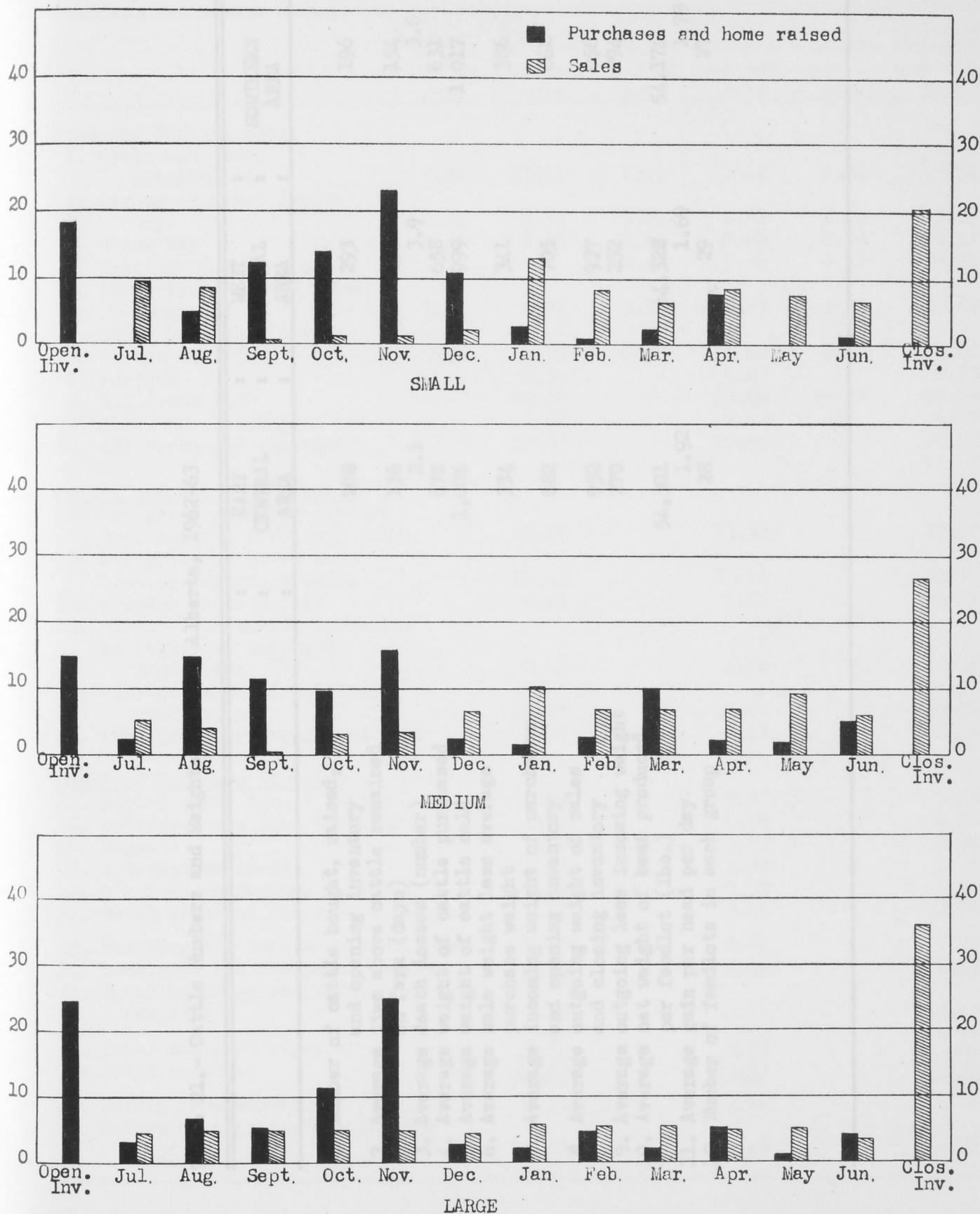
	SMALL		MEDIUM		LARGE	
	per	dollars	per	dollars	per	dollars
	feedlot	per cwt.	feedlot	per cwt.	feedlot	per cwt.
	1/	gain	1/	gain	1/	gain
1. Feedlot portion of capital in bldgs. & improvements	933		1,756		3,379	
2. Feedlot portion of capital in machinery & equipment	1,763		3,710		6,337	
3. Capital in feeder cattle (incoming value)	3,976		10,732		27,002	
4. Feeder cattle loans	3,630		7,656		13,902	
5. Operator's equity in feeder cattle	346		3,076		13,100	
6. Operator's total equity in feeder enterprise	2,919	20.54	8,542	19.76	22,756	19.30
7. Interest on operator's equity at 6%	176	1.21	513	1.19	1,337	1.16
8. Return to operator's labor and management		-5.99		-2.71		0.87
9. Hours labor (incl. hired) per cwt. beef produced	3.33		2.12		1.19	
10. Value of labor at \$1.00/hr.		3.33		2.12		1.19
11. Value of operator's labor		2.90		1.79		0.71
12. Profit to management		-8.89		-4.50		0.16
13. Per cent of operator's working year spent on feedlot	19.0		31.0		40.0	
14. Operator's total farm capital	66,900		75,600		104,900	
15. Barley						
16. Oats						
17. Wheat						
18. Best Pulp						
19. Other						

1/ Dollars unless otherwise indicated

Table 19.- Management Practices, All Areas by Size of Feedlots,
Alberta, 1962-63

	SMALL	MEDIUM	LARGE
<u>Cattle Purchases:</u>			
1. Per cent from farmer or rancher	37.2	47.4	51.0
2. Per cent from dealer	6.6	4.2	3.5
3. Per cent through commission firm	56.2	48.4	45.5
<u>Cattle Sales:</u>			
4. Per cent direct to packer	84.5	81.9	82.3
5. Per cent through public auction	4.4	3.9	6.1
6. Per cent through commission firm	11.1	14.2	11.6
7. Per cent of feeders with purchase or sales contract	32.0	25.0	11.0
8. Per cent of feeders using supplemental Vitamin A	43.0	57.0	43.0
9. Per cent of feeders using Stilbestrol	29.0	29.0	21.0
10. Average capacity of feedlot (yearlings)	122	204	401
11. Average years of feeding experience	9.5	13.9	17.8
12. Per cent of grain purchased	20.6	28.6	43.5
13. Per cent of hay and straw purchased	24.8	6.6	7.5
<u>Composition of Concentrates Fed (Per Cent):</u>			
14. Barley	64.0	74.1	72.2
15. Oats	17.6	12.4	16.3
16. Wheat	18.3	11.2	7.5
17. Beet Pulp	0.1	2.2	3.2
18. Other		0.1	0.8

Figure 5.- SALES, PURCHASES, AND INVENTORIES AS A PERCENTAGE OF INCOMING AND OUTGOING CATTLE
ALL AREAS
(grouped by size)



Some records were taken from dates in July other than July 1. Therefore, the July figure may include sales or purchases from part of July, 1963 and omit those from the corresponding period of July, 1962.

Table 21.- Cattle Numbers and Weights by Area, Alberta, 1962-63

	:	EAST	:	WEST	:	SOUTHERN
	:	CENTRAL	:	CENTRAL	:	AREA
	:	AREA	:	AREA	:	AREA
1. Number of cattle bought, raised, and opening inventory	:	208	:	293	:	196
2. Average time above cattle remained on farm (days)	:	136	:	130	:	154
3. Average death losses (number)	:	2.1	:	3.9	:	3.6
4. Average weight of cattle purchased	:	672	:	658	:	631
5. Average weight of cattle sold	:	1,006	:	999	:	1,017
6. Average sale weight less average purchase weight	:	334	:	341	:	386
7. Average incoming weight of purchases and opening inventory	:	682	:	705	:	662
8. Average outgoing weight of sales and closing inventory	:	952	:	937	:	956
9. Average outgoing less incoming weight	:	270	:	232	:	294
10. Average net weight of beef produced per feedlot (lbs.)	:	54,301	:	64,328	:	54,174
11. Average gain per head per day	:	1.92	:	1.69	:	1.79
12. Number of feedlots in each group	:	28	:	29	:	27

Table 22.- Costs and Returns by Area, Alberta, 1962-63

	: EAST CENTRAL		: WEST CENTRAL		: SOUTHERN	
	: pounds	: dollars	: pounds	: dollars	: pounds	: dollars
	: per lb.:	: per cwt.:	: per lb.:	: per cwt.:	: per lb.:	: per cwt.:
	: gain	: gain	: gain	: gain	: gain	: gain
<u>Feed and Bedding Used</u>						
1. Grain and other concentrates	8.02	15.11	7.21	13.42	6.54	13.34
2. Legume or mixed legume hay	0.32	0.31	1.99	2.02	3.55	3.57
3. Other hay	0.46	0.35	0.05	0.02	0.10	0.11
4. Ensilage (dry basis)			0.28	0.30	0.23	0.22
5. Straw for feed and other roughages	1.55	0.74	0.90	0.53	0.79	0.69
6. Other feed supplements and additives	0.33	2.23	0.28	1.90	0.07	0.61
7. Pasture		0.56		0.83		0.25
8. All feeds fed		19.30		19.02		18.79
9. Straw for bedding		1.02		0.42		0.77
10. All feeds fed and bedding		20.32		19.44		19.56
<u>Prices and Returns (\$/cwt.)</u>						
11. Av. price paid for feeders inc. opening inventory value		23.06		22.51		23.47
12. Av. price received inc. closing inventory value		23.02		23.70		23.33
13. Average price margin		-0.04		1.20		-0.14
14. "Gain" from margin expressed as return on net beef production		0.01		4.54		0.35
15. Average value of net beef production		23.06		27.05		23.81
16. Average return over feed cost		2.74		7.61		4.25
<u>Non-Feed Expenses (\$/cwt.)</u>						
17. Buying costs inc. trucking		0.69		0.57		0.46
18. Selling costs inc. trucking		1.17		0.76		0.86
19. Wages		0.57		0.32		0.32
20. Interest on loans		1.00		1.09		1.15
21. Other miscellaneous expenses		<u>1.01</u>		<u>0.92</u>		<u>0.97</u>
22. Total of above non-feed expenses		4.41		3.68		3.76
23. Building and improvement expense		0.95		0.80		0.95
24. Machinery and equipment expense		<u>2.50</u>		<u>2.61</u>		<u>2.53</u>
25. Total building and machinery expense		3.45		3.41		3.48
26. Total non-feed expenses		<u>7.86</u>		<u>6.09</u>		<u>7.24</u>
27. Total expenses		<u>28.20</u>		<u>26.53</u>		<u>26.80</u>
28. Return from manure		0.55		0.94		1.73
29. Return to operator's labor and capital		-4.57		1.48		-1.26

Table 23.- Capital and Labor Returns by Area, Alberta, 1962-63

	: EAST CENTRAL		: WEST CENTRAL		: SOUTHERN	
	: per	:dollars	: per	:dollars	: per	:dollars
	:feedlot	:per cwt.	:feedlot	:per cwt.	:feedlot	:per cwt.
	: 1/	: gain	: 1/	: gain	: 1/	: gain
1. Feedlot portion of capital in bldgs. & improvements	1,963		2,276		1,813	
2. Feedlot portion of capital in machinery & equipment	3,740		4,811		3,202	
3. Capital in feeder cattle (incoming value)	12,176		16,642		12,753	
4. Feeder cattle loans	6,493		10,459		8,153	
5. Operator's equity in feeder cattle	5,683		6,183		4,600	
6. Operator's total equity in feeder enterprise	11,264	19.86	13,166	21.19	9,662	18.47
7. Interest on operator's equity at 6%	676	1.19	760	1.23	584	1.13
8. Return to operator's labor and management		-5.76		0.24		-2.39
9. Hours labor (incl. hired) per cwt. beef produced	1.96		2.14		2.56	
10. Value of labor at \$1.00/hr.		1.96		2.14		2.56
11. Value of operator's labor		1.39		1.82		2.20
12. Profit to management		-7.15		-1.58		-4.59
13. Per cent of operator's working year spent on feedlot	23.0		36.0		30.0	
14. Operator's total farm capital	84,000		73,400		90,200	
15. Barley		53.8		71.4		84.2
16. Oats		19.6		22.0		24.4
17. Wheat		25.0		28.3		31.7
18. Beet Pulp		1.6		1.6		1.6

1/ Dollars unless otherwise indicated

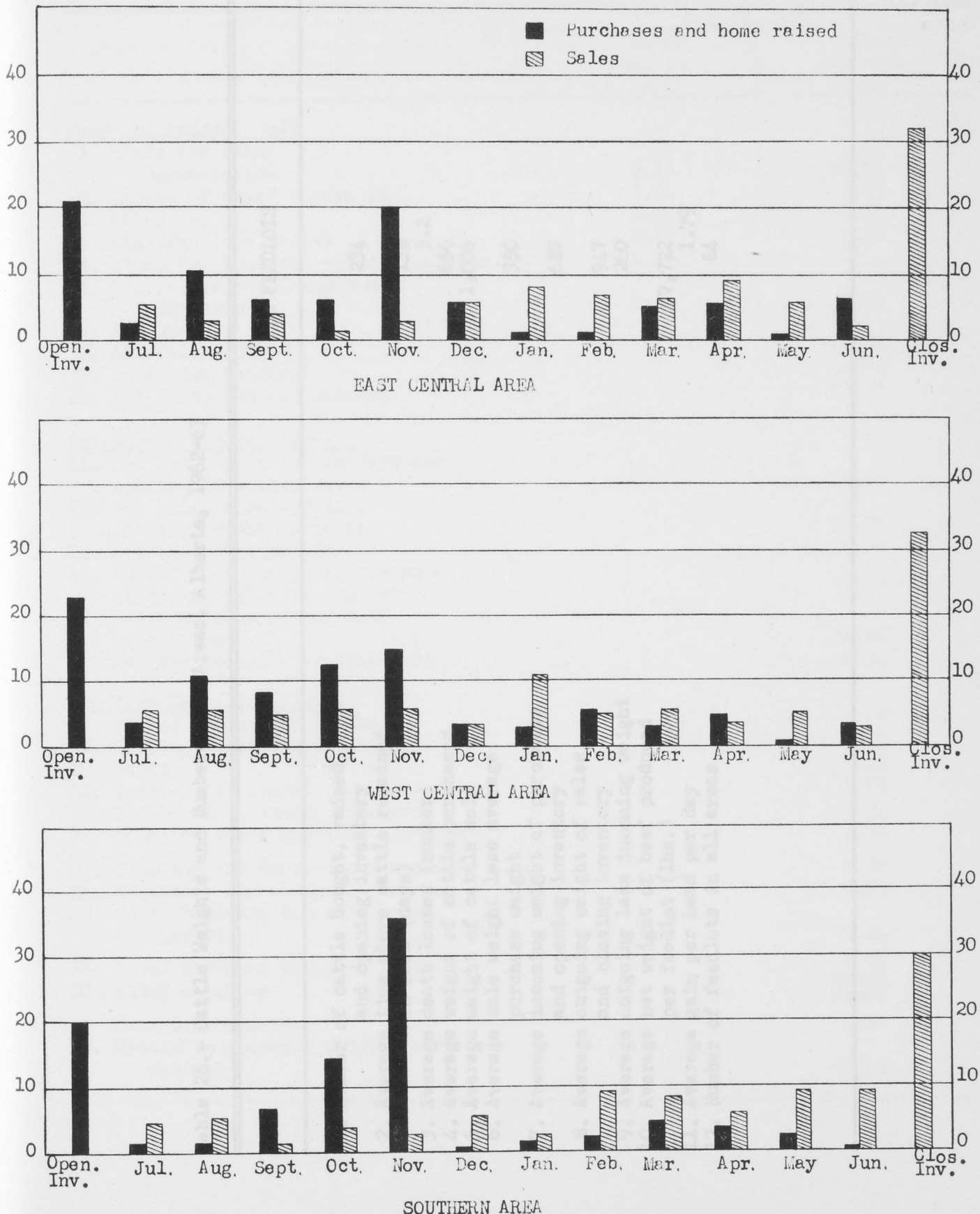
Table 24.- Management Practices by Area, Alberta, 1962-63

	EAST CENTRAL	WEST CENTRAL	SOUTHERN
<u>Cattle Purchases:</u>			
1. Per cent from farmer or rancher	44.7	36.1	73.7
2. Per cent from dealer	5.8	4.8	0.7
3. Per cent through commission firm	49.5	59.1	25.6
<u>Cattle Sales:</u>			
4. Per cent direct to packer	80.0	93.4	66.8
5. Per cent through public auction	10.2	4.4	1.1
6. Per cent through commission firm	9.8	2.2	32.1
7. Per cent of feeders with purchase or sales contract	25.0	21.0	22.0
8. Per cent of feeders using supplemental Vitamin A	68.0	45.0	30.0
9. Per cent of feeders using Stilbestrol	21.0	34.0	22.0
10. Average capacity of feedlot (yearlings)	198	288	264
11. Average years of feeding experience	10.0	16.5	14.3
12. Per cent of grain purchased	20.2	43.0	49.8
13. Per cent of hay and straw purchased	9.6	6.9	11.6
<u>Composition of Concentrates Fed (Per Cent):</u>			
14. Barley	53.8	79.4	84.2
15. Oats	19.6	20.0	6.4
16. Wheat	25.0	0.3	0.5
17. Beet Pulp		0.3	8.9
18. Other	1.6		

Table 25.- Average Prices by Area, Alberta, 1962-63

		Unit	EAST CENTRAL	WEST CENTRAL	SOUTHERN
1. Wheat		bu.	1.27	1.04	
2. Barley		bu.	0.92	0.90	0.98
3. Oats		bu.	0.59	0.59	0.69
4. Legume or Mixed Legume Hay		ton	16.34	19.60	20.30
5. Other Hay		ton	17.83	17.67	20.00
6. Ensilage (wet basis)		ton		10.16	8.34
7. Straw for feed		ton	8.52	7.78	11.93
8. Other Roughages		ton	20.00	14.67	
9. Other Concentrates		ton		60.00	40.58
10. Protein supplement		cwt.	5.33	5.14	5.02
11. Pasture		A.U.M.	1.94	2.14	2.85
12. Straw for bedding		ton	8.48	8.06	9.05
13. Wages		month	198.00	190.00	205.00
14. Value of manure		ton	3.19	3.32	3.20

Figure 6.- SALES, PURCHASES, AND INVENTORIES AS A
PERCENTAGE OF INCOMING AND OUTGOING CATTLE
ALL AREAS
(grouped by area)



Some records were taken from dates in July other than July 1. Therefore, the July figure may include sales or purchases from part of July, 1963 and omit those from the corresponding period of July, 1962.

Table 26.- Cattle Weights and Numbers, All Areas, Alberta, 1962-63

ALL FEEDLOTS

1. Number of cattle bought, raised, and opening inventory	234
2. Average time above cattle remained on farm (days)	138
3. Average death losses (number)	3.2
4. Average weight of cattle purchased	656
5. Average weight of cattle sold	1,006
6. Average sale weight less average purchase weight	350
7. Average incoming weight of purchases and opening inventory	687
8. Average outgoing weight of sales and closing inventory	947
9. Average outgoing less incoming weight	260
10. Average net weight of beef produced per feedlot (lbs.)	57,722
11. Average gain per head per day	1.79
12. Number of feedlots in all areas	84

Table 27.- Costs and Returns, All Areas, Alberta, 1962-63

	ALL FEEDLOTS	
	pounds	dollars
	per lb.	per cwt.
	gain	gain
<u>Feed and Bedding Used</u>		
1. Grain and other concentrates	7.15	13.96
2. Legume or mixed legume hay	1.94	1.95
3. Other hay	0.20	0.16
4. Ensilage (dry basis)	0.17	0.18
5. Straw for feed and other roughages	1.08	0.64
6. Other feed supplements and additives	0.23	1.59
7. Pasture		0.55
8. All feeds fed		19.04
9. Straw for bedding		0.73
10. All feeds fed and bedding		19.77
<u>Prices and Returns (\$/cwt.)</u>		
11. Av. price paid for feeders inc. opening inventory value		23.00
12. Av. price received inc. closing inventory value		23.36
13. Average price margin		0.36
14. "Gain" from margin expressed as return on net beef production		1.68
15. Average value of net beef production		24.68
16. Average return over feed cost		4.91
<u>Non-Feed Expenses (\$/cwt.)</u>		
17. Buying costs inc. trucking		0.57
18. Selling costs inc. trucking		0.93
19. Wages		0.40
20. Interest on loans		1.08
21. Other miscellaneous expenses		0.97
22. Total of above non-feed expenses		3.95
23. Building and improvement expense		0.89
24. Machinery and equipment expense		2.55
25. Total building and machinery expense		3.44
26. Total non-feed expenses		7.39
27. Total expenses		27.17
28. Return from manure		1.07
29. Return to operator's labor and capital		-1.42

Table 28.- Capital and Labor Returns, All Areas, Alberta, 1962-63

	ALL FEEDLOTS	
	per	dollars
	feedlot	per cwt.
	1/	gain
1. Feedlot portion of capital in bldgs. & improvements	2,023	
2. Feedlot portion of capital in machinery and equipment	3,937	
3. Capital in feeder cattle (incoming value)	19,903	
4. Feeder cattle loans	14,396	
5. Operator's equity in feeder cattle	5,507	
6. Operator's total equity in feeder enterprise	11,416	19.87
7. Interest on operator's equity at 6%	675	1.19
8. Return to operator's labor and management		-2.61
9. Hours labor (incl. hired) per cwt. beef produced	2.21	
10. Value of labor at \$1.00/hr.		2.21
11. Value of operator's labor		1.80
12. Profit to management		-4.41
13. Per cent of operator's working year spent on feedlot	30.0	
14. Operator's total farm capital	82,400	
Composition of Concentrates Fed (Per Cent)		
14. Barley	72.0	
15. Oats	15.3	
16. Wheat	9.7	
17. Beet Pulp	2.5	
18. Other	0.5	

1/ Dollars unless otherwise indicated.

Table 29.- Management Practices, All Areas, Alberta, 1962-63

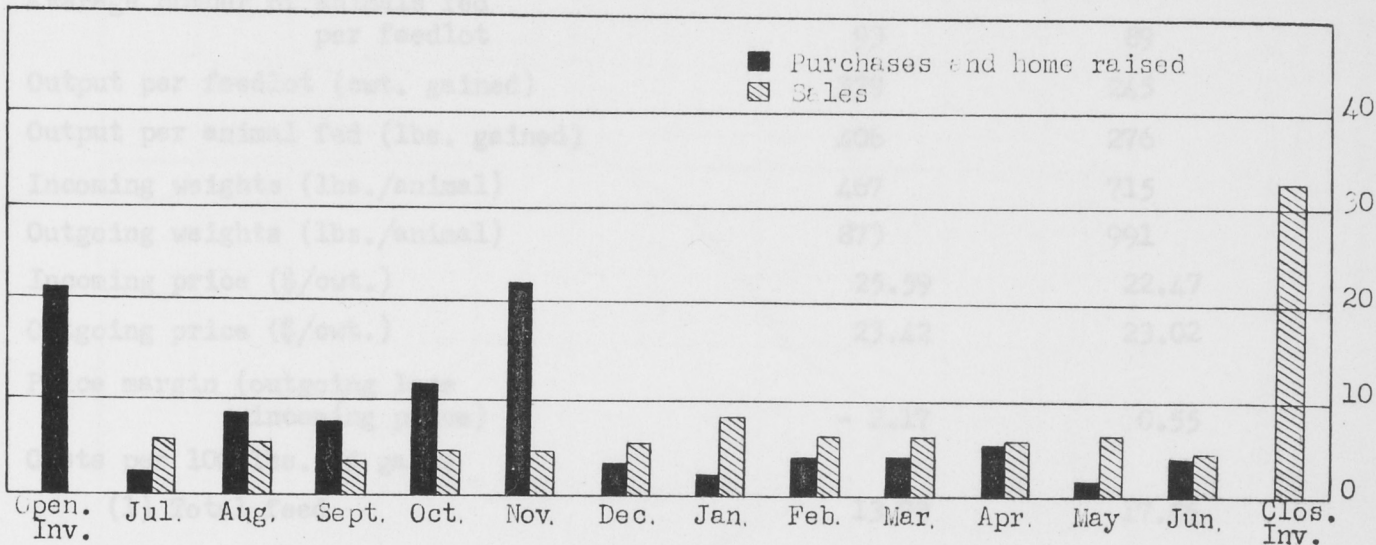
ALL FEEDLOTS	
<u>Cattle Purchases:</u>	
1. Per cent from farmer or rancher	48.6
2. Per cent from dealer	4.0
3. Per cent through commission firm	47.4
<u>Cattle Sales:</u>	
4. Per cent direct to packer	82.4
5. Per cent through public auction	5.3
6. Per cent through commission firm	12.3
7. Per cent of feeders with purchase or sales contract	23.0
8. Per cent of feeders using supplemental Vitamin A	48.0
9. Per cent of feeders using Stilbestrol	26.0
10. Average capacity of feedlot (yearlings)	249
11. Average years of feeding experience	13.7
12. Per cent of grain purchased	37.0
13. Per cent of hay and straw purchased	9.5
<u>Composition of Concentrates Fed (Per Cent):</u>	
14. Barley	72.0
15. Oats	15.3
16. Wheat	9.7
17. Beet Pulp	2.5
18. Other	0.5

Table 30.- Average Prices, All Areas, Alberta, 1962-63

	:	:	:	Unit	:	:	:	ALL FEEDLOTS
	:	:	:		:	:	:	\$
1. Wheat				bu.				1.22
2. Barley				bu.				0.94
3. Oats				bu.				0.62
4. Legume or Mixed Legume Hay				ton				19.41
5. Other Hay				ton				18.18
6. Ensilage (wet basis)				ton				9.56
7. Straw for feed				ton				9.01
8. Other Roughages				ton				16.80
9. Other Concentrates				ton				42.08
10. Protein supplement				cwt.				5.20
11. Pasture				A.U.M.				2.20
12. Straw for bedding				ton				8.52
13. Wages				month				198.00
14. Value of manure				ton				3.23

Figure 7.- SALES, PURCHASES, AND INVENTORIES AS A PERCENTAGE OF INCOMING AND OUTGOING CATTLE

ALL AREAS
(ungrouped)



(2) Feed and bedding
(3) Total expense
Return to operator's labor,
management and capital

Size distribution (number of animals
fed by each operator)

25	31
45	33
57	40
60	40
72	40
75	100
320	103
	115
	193
	193

Note: Operators are evenly distributed among the three areas for each of the two groups.

Table 31.- Feeding Calves versus Long Yearlings, All Areas, Alberta, 1962-63

	:	Calves	:	Long
	:	(only)	:	Yearlings
	:		:	(only)
Number of operators		7		10
Average number of animals fed per feedlot		93		89
Output per feedlot (cwt. gained)		379		245
Output per animal fed (lbs. gained)		406		276
Incoming weights (lbs./animal)		467		715
Outgoing weights (lbs./animal)		873		991
Incoming price (\$/cwt.)		25.59		22.47
Outgoing price (\$/cwt.)		23.42		23.02
Price margin (outgoing less incoming price)		- 2.17		0.55
Costs per 100 lbs. of gain:				
(1) Total feed		13.73		17.85
(2) Feed and bedding		14.42		18.74
(3) Total expense		16.68		26.56
Return to operator's labor, management and capital		3.72		-1.04
Size distribution (number of animals fed by each operator)		25		31
		45		33
		57		40
		60		40
		72		40
		75		100
		320		103
				115
				193
				193

Note: Operators are evenly distributed among the three areas for each of the two groups.

Figure 8.- Monthly Average Prices of Choice Butcher Steers and Good Feeder Steers at Calgary, 1962 and 1963.

